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Unemployment insurance. Decisions given by the umpire respecting claims to benefit. Vol. 2, nos. 501-1000. (To April 22, 1915.) (London: Wyman. 1915. Pp. 429.)

Workmen's compensation law of the state of Kentucky, April, 1916. *Workmen's compensation law of the state of Maryland, May, 1916.* (New York: Roy Press. 1916. Pp. 39, 44. 25c. each.)

Workmen's compensation law of the state of New York. Revised with amendments, May, 1916. (New York: G. I. Wilson & Sons. 1916. Pp. 63. 25c.)

Pauperism and Charities

NEW BOOKS

BUTLER, A. W. *Indiana. A century of progress. A study of the development of public charities and correction. 1790-1915.* (Indianapolis: Board of State Charities. 1916. Pp. 154.)

DEVINE, E. T. *Pauperism: an analysis.* Studies in social work, no. 9, (New York: N. Y. School of Philanthropy. 1916. Pp. 19. 10c.)

HECHT, S. and HOCHFELDER, J. *Charity inspector and social investigator: examination instruction; a course of instruction for candidates for institutional inspector, social investigator, inspector State Board of Charities, charity application investigator, etc.* (New York: Civil Service Chronicle. 1916. Pp. 148. \$3.)

LOCH, C. S. *Charity and social life. A short study of religious and social thought in relation to charitable methods and institutions.* (London: Macmillan. 1916. 6s.)

Committee on unemployment and relief. *Report.* (Denver, Col.: The Committee. 1916. Pp. 47.)

Forty-fourth annual report of the L. G. B., 1914-1915. Part I. Administration of the poor law, of the unemployed workmen act, and of the old-age pensions acts. Cd. 8195. (London: Wyman. 1916.)

Socialism and Co-operative Enterprises

The Next Step in Democracy. By R. W. SELLARS. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1916. Pp. 272. \$1.50.)

This is a book of considerable interest; not because it makes any specific contribution to socialist theory, but because it shows the point of view of a professor of philosophy who is something of a sociologist and economist as well and is able to correlate his knowledge in a very effective way.

Like most intellectuals, Professor Sellars may be classed as a revisionist, although he does not seem to care whether the characteristic Marxian theories are revised or discarded. Indeed, he

says that the orthodoxies of socialism are quite comparable to those of the churches and nearly as harmful in their consequences. Too much stress has been laid upon them by socialists and orthodox economists, with their endless controversies about unessentials. And yet, Professor Sellars holds that the Marxian theories have been justified historically, in that they have helped to give voice to the masses and drive home to the thinker their point of view in such a way that it could not be ignored. "Theories may possess truth by their very orientation and by the purpose which they subserve, even though the overt elements in them must ultimately be given up and replaced by other distinctions and formulations which are more exact."

There is an obvious inconsistency in the author's statements, which, however, he could easily remove by admitting that economists have done a service to the cause of truth in exposing fallacies and forcing socialists back upon fundamentals. Even so the dogmas of the churches have done good in their day, while the new theology deserves the credit of sweeping away error and showing the foundations of religion lying broad and deep below.

Professor Sellars' views regarding the essentials of socialism are well expressed in his excellent definition:

Socialism is a democratic movement whose purpose is the securing of an economic reorganization of society which will give the maximum possible of justice, liberty and efficiency, and whose plan is the gradual socializing of industry to the degree and extent that seem experimentally feasible. Along with this process will take place those political and legal and institutional reforms which even individualism is coming to regard as necessary.

In the light of this definition it is clear that most social reformers, including probably a majority of economists, should be classed as socialists; although it is a question whether the regular army of class-conscious socialists would welcome such a large number of recruits. Indeed, one wonders whether the author himself would be hailed as a comrade by any but the most tolerant of socialists.

In later chapters Professor Sellars goes so far as to doubt the very foundations of democracy, although he repeatedly asserts his belief that they are quite secure. Even in the United States the triumph of democracy is not complete, and there are many countries that are obviously not ready for the forms of democracy which have been tolerably successful with us. Optimistic inter-

nationalism has not sufficiently considered the hindrances due to race and environment, the inertia of mankind, and the slow movement of evolution. Still, social changes take place with comparative rapidity now-a-days, and there is reason to hope that in the course of time democracy will prevail in most if not all countries, and that there will be a gradual reorganization of society in the direction of the socialist ideal. This, presumably, is the next step in democracy indicated by the title of the book.

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- BOULANGER, O. *L'internationale socialiste à vécu.* (Paris: Ollendorff. 1916. 3.50 fr.)
- GEBHARD, H. (Edited by L. SMITH-GORDON.) *Coöperation in Finland.* (London: Williams & Norgate. 1916. 5d.)
- GORDON, F. G. R. *The case against municipal ownership.* (Haverhill, Mass.: Record Pub. Co. 1916. Pp. 55. 25c.)
- HUTCHINSON, R. H. *The "socialism" of New Zealand.* (New York: New Review Pub. Assoc. 1916. Pp. x, 155.)
- MAILLARD, C. *Le socialisme et la reconstitution intégrale de la France.* (Paris: Attinger. 1916. 1 fr.)

Statistics and Its Methods

NEW BOOKS

- BOWLEY, A. L. *The nature and purpose of the measurement of social phenomena.* (London: King. 1916. 3s. 6d.)
- BROOKE, STOKES & CO. *Comparative railroad statistics.* (Philadelphia: E. S. Paret & Co. 1916.)
- DUBLIN, L. I. *Vital statistics in relation to life insurance.* (New York: Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. 1916. Pp. 8.)
- FRANKEL, L. K. and DUBLIN, L. I. *Heights and weights of New York City children 14-16 years of age. A study of measurements of boys and girls granted employment certificates.* (New York: Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. 1916. Pp. 58.)
- WILBUR, C. L. *Federal registration service of the United States: its development, problems, and defects.* (Washington: Bureau of the Census. 1916. Pp. 86.)
- General statistics of cities: 1915. Including statistics of governmental organizations, police departments, liquor traffic, and municipally owned water supply systems, in cities having a population of over 30,000.* (Washington: Bureau of the Census. 1916. Pp. 185.)